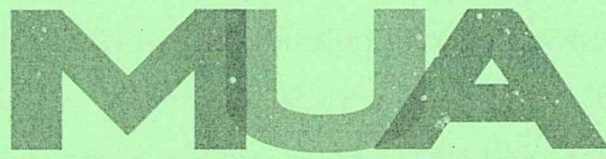


The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 206 : NGOS AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 9TH DECEMBER 2016

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

SLUM/SHACK DWELLERS INTERNATIONAL SDI

SDI can be seen as a 'social movement' which brings together homeless people's federations and NGOs seeking radical change and strengthens their efforts to upgrade squatter settlements, improve security of tenure, build infrastructure and provide development opportunities for the urban poor. It has mobilized over two million women slum-dwellers in 24 developing countries, and more than 250,000 households have gained formal secure tenure with services. Yet SDI's history and experiences illustrate the tensions and contradictions faced when movements of radical actors operate within a global context increasingly dominated by international aid. In order to strengthen homeless federations and ensure their viability, alliances have been constructed with NGOs as external actors which operate to extend and strengthen their work but which also periodically shows fault-lines in terms of creating a dependent relationship between the organized poor and a set of external actors. For example, in South Africa the alliance endured a serious crisis in 2003/4, brought about by 'weak financial practices' and 'intractable leadership disputes' (p. 328) to which the South African NGO partner responded by introducing heavy-handed financial and management control systems which exacerbated tensions and led eventually to the shutdown of the NGO itself.

Required:

- a) Identify any three challenges faced by NGOs working with the urban poor
(6marks)
- b) Explain how partnerships and coalition networks overcome these challenges
(4marks)
- c) Identify and outline challenges NGOs face in partnerships with other NGOs in global coalition network alliances
(7marks)
- d) State 5 operational characteristics that define the third sector
(5marks)

- e) Explain the significance of the role of advocacy in NGOs development work
(3marks)

QUESTION 2

- a) Identify the macro-roles of NGOs and using relevant examples explain their applicability to the Kenyan environment (7marks)
- b) Explain the 4 generations that describe the evolution of NGOs (8marks)

QUESTION 3

- a) Define the common driving philosophy behind NGOs service to society (3marks)
- b) List and explain 6 activities NGOs play in wider society (12marks)

QUESTION 4

- a) State 3 guiding principles in NGOs role of humanitarian services and associated challenges (6marks)
- b) Discuss four assessments of NGO accountability issues. Illustrate with examples. (9marks)

QUESTION 5

There has been raging debate on the relevance and significance of NGOs in poverty alleviation and development. Discuss (15marks)

QUESTION 6

- a) Identify any one theory of development that best describes the NGOs role in society (6marks)
- b) Identify and explain the four major categories of engagement between NGO's and extractive sector (9marks)

